FORM-PTO-1390 (Rev. 10-96) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER: 002076-013

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5): 09/341105

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
PCT/US98/08896	2 January 1998	2 January 1997

TITLE OF INVENTION
Z-CHROMOSOMAL MARKERS DERIVED FROM CHICKEN (GALLUS DOMESTICUS) AND USE THEREOF IN CHROMOSOMAL MAPPING

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US
F. Abel PONCE DE LEON, Stacy CIUFO, James ROBL, Sakthikumar AMBADY, Robert J. SMYTH, Jr.

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and the PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☐ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
   a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
   b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
   c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)
6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
   a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
   b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
   c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
   d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☐ A FIRST preliminary amendment.
    ☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information:

Petition to Accept Photographs for Formal Drawings with 2 sheets of photographs (Figs 1A and 1B).

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5) 09/341105	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/US98/08896	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 002076-013

17. ☒ The following fees are submitted:	CALCULATIONS	PTO USE ONLY
Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):		
Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO $840.00		
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) $670.00		
No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) $760.00		
Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO $970.00		
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) $96.00		
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =	$ 670.00	
Surcharge of $130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).	$ 0.00	

Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate		
Total Claims	7 -20 =	0	X$18.00	$ 0.00	
Independent Claims	1 -3 =	0	X$78.00	$ 0.00	
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+$260.00	$ 0.00	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				$ 670.00	
Reduction for 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity statement must also be filed. (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				$ 335.00	
SUBTOTAL =				$ 335.00	
Processing fee of $130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)). +				$ 0.00	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				$ 335.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). $40.00 per property +				$ 0.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				$ 335.00	
				Amount to be: refunded	$
				charged	$

a. ☒ A check in the amount of $ 335.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 02-4800 in the amount of $_____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-4800. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Robin L. Teskin
BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P.
P.O. Box 1404
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1404

SIGNATURE

FOR Robin L. Teskin MERCEDES K. MEYER
NAME

35,030 P-44,939
REGISTRATION NUMBER

(10/97)

Z-CHROMOSOMAL MARKERS DERIVED FROM CHICKEN (GALLUS DOMESTICUS) AND USE THEREOF IN CHROMOSOMAL MAPPING

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application claims benefit of priority to PCT/US98/08896, filed January 2, 1998, in turn, to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/034,410.

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to novel chromosomal markers derived from chicken and use thereof.

Background of the Invention

Livestock genome maps have progressed very rapidly in the past few years due to the availability of highly polymorphic DNA markers. But in many species, the maps are not dense enough to facilitate a thorough search for quantitative trait loci (QTLs). This is especially true in the case of the chicken. The chicken haploid karyotype consists of 39 chromosomes that are classified into two categories - the macrochromosomes and the microchromosomes. The largest five pairs of macrochromosomes and the Z-chromosome represent about 55 percent of the total DNA content of the chicken genome. The Z-chromosome covers about 210 cM of the estimated 2500 - 3,000 cM of the chicken genome map (Levin et al. *Genomics*, 16:224-230 (1993)).

Knowledge of the genetic composition of the chicken Z-chromosome is limited, in spite of the fact that this chromosome has the most detailed linkage map for this species, largely generated by classical linkage test analyses (Bitgood and Somes, *Poultry*

Breeding and Genetics, 2nd Ed., Crawford RD, ed., Amsterdam: Elsevier, pp. 469-495 (1990)). To date, 19 known loci and 14 genetic markers consisting of 3 chicken middle repetitive sequence element (CRI) markers, 8 random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) markers and 3 microsatellites have been assigned to the chicken Z-chromosome (Bitgood and Somes, (Id.) (1990); Saitoh et al, *Chrom. Res.*, 1: 239-251 (1993); Cheng et al, *Poultry Sci.*, 74: 1855-1874 (1995)).

The avian sex chromosome constitution differs from that of mammals because females are heterogametic (ZW) and males homogametic (ZZ). It has been observed from comparative linkage analyses that some of the sex linked genes in mammals are autosomal in chicken, while some of the sex linked genes in chicken are autosomal in mammals (Bitgood and Somes, (Id.) (1990)). Accordingly, obtaining further information concerning the Z-chromosome of chickens would be beneficial in identifying sex-linked genes in chickens and related species.

Brief Description and Objects of the Invention

Thus, it is an object of the invention to identify novel chromosomal markers from the Z-chromosome of chicken. It is further an object of the invention to use such markers to construct a Z-chromosome specific DNA map and to use such chromosomal markers to identify Z-chromosome homologs in related avian species, e.g., turkey.

In order to develop a dense genetic map for chicken, it is important to generate a large number of polymorphic markers per chromosome (Cheng et al, *Poultry Sci.*,

741:1855-1874 (1995)). One way of achieving this goal is to develop chromosome-specific libraries. Chromosome flow-sorting has been the method of choice for the generation of chromosome-specific libraries in humans (Fuscoe et al, *Cytogenet Cell Genet*, 43:79-86 (1986)) and in swine (Langford et al, *Anim. Genet*, 24: 261-267 (1993)). Development of flow-sorted chromosomes is technically demanding and frequently yield preparations which have some degree of contamination with other chromosomes (Hozier and Davis, *Anal. Biochem*, 200: 205-127 (1992)).

A more effective and direct way of generating chromosome-specific DNA libraries is by chromosome microisolation and microcloning of the chromosome of interest. Chromosome specific libraries generated by chromosome microisolation have been used in swine (Ambady et al, (unpublished data)), cattle (Ponce de León et al, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, (in press) 1996)), and chicken (Li et al, *Proc. of the 10th Eur. Colloq. on Cytogenetics of Domestic Animals*, Utrecht Univ., The Neth., p. 11, August 18-21 (1992)) genetic mapping studies in order to develop maps for particular chromosomes. Generation of polymorphic markers from chromosome-specific libraries for all of the 8 pairs of the chicken macrochromosomes will enable saturation of about 55-70% of the chicken genome. Chromosome-specific DNA can also be used as heterologous chromosome painting probes in closely and distantly related species for comparative genome analysis, study of chromosomal evolution, and for identifying gross chromosomal abnormalities.

This application, in particular, provides a chicken Z-chromosome-specific DNA library, Z-chromosomal markers and use thereof as probes to identify the Z-chromosome homolog in related species, such as turkey.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 shows amplification of microsatellite markers by PCR and identification of polymorphisims.

Figure 2 shows a genetic map constructed using the identified microsatellite markers.

Figure 3 shows dinucleotide repeats present in the identified microsatellite markers.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Microisolation and microcloning:

Chicken metaphases were prepared from chicken fibroblast cultures following standard procedures, fixed briefly for 5 minutes each in 9:1, 5:1 and 3:1 methanol:acetic acid and dropped on clean coverslips. Chromosome microisolation and cloning was performed following the procedure described by Ponce de León et al (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA* (in press) (1996)). Briefly, twelve copies of the chicken Z-chromosome were microisolated and transferred to clean siliconized coverslips. Proteinase-K digestion, phenol-chloroform extraction, *Sau*3AI (50U/µl, New England Biolabs) digestion and ligation to custom prepared *Sau*3AI adaptors were performed in a nanoliter drop.

Ligation products were digested with BglII enzyme (Promega, 10 units/μl) to cleave off the adaptor dimers that form during the ligation process.

The ligation product was PCR amplified and 10 μl of the amplified product was run on an agarose gel to determine the size of the amplified products. A 2 μl volume of this original amplification was labeled by PCR, using biotin-16-dUTP (Boehringer Mannheim). The purity, specificity and origin of the DNA fragments was determined by FISH on chicken metaphases following the procedure described by Ponce de León et al (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (in press) (1996)). The remainder of the PCR product was digested with *Sau*3AI and passed through a Microcon 30 (Amicon Inc.) spin column to cleave and remove the flanking adaptors respectively.

In order to produce a chicken Z-chromosome-specific phage library, the digested DNA was cloned in a lambda ZAP Express vector (Stratagene) and packaged using Gigapack II Gold packaging extract (Stratagene). The library was amplified by plate lysate method following the manufacturer's protocol and stored at -70°C in 7% DMSO and 0.3% chloroform. Average size of library inserts was determined by PCR amplification of 30 randomly picked clones using the T3 and T7 priming sites flanking the insert.

Fluorescent in situ hybridizations

The Z-chromosome-specific DNA fragments were fluorescently labeled by PCR with biotin-16-dUTP (3:1 ratio of dTTP:biotin-16-dUTP) and passed through a Sephadex

G-50 column to remove unincorporated nucleotides. The protocol described by Ponce de León (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA* (in press) (1996)) was followed. Briefly, 200 nanograms of labeled Z-chromosome specific DNA was mixed with 6 μg of chicken competitor DNA (average size 200-400 bp) and 5.8 μg of salmon sperm DNA (average size 200-400 bp), precipitated and resuspended in 12 μl of hybridization buffer consisting of 50% deionized formamide, 1X SSC and 100% dextran sulphate to achieve a final DNA concentration of 1 μg/μl. The hybridization mix was denatured at 75°C for 5 minutes and reannealed at 37°C for 10 minutes and deposited on denatured (70% formamide, 2X SSC at 70°C for 2 minutes) chicken or turkey metaphases, mounted, sealed with rubber cement and incubated in a humidified chamber at 37°C for 18 to 20 hours. The slides were washed in 50% formamide/2X SSC at 42°C for 15 minutes and 0.1X SSC at 60°C for 15 minutes. Blocking was done using 2% blocking reagent (Boehringer Mannheim) and the signals were detected using avidin-FITC (5 μg/ml, Vector labs) in 1% blocking solution. Slides were washed in 4X SSC/0.1% Tween-20 for 15 minutes at 42°C, stained for 10 minutes in propidium iodide (400 ng/ml in 2X SSC) and rinsed for 5 minutes in 2X SSC/0.01% Tween-20. Slides were mounted in p-phenylenediamine-11 (PPD-11) antifade and observed under a Zeiss Axioskop fluorescent microscope.

Results

A chicken Z-chromosome specific DNA cocktail was developed by chromosome microisolation, *Sau*3AI digestion, adaptor ligation and PCR amplification. The amplified

DNA fragments ranged in size from 400 bp to 1600 bp with the bulk of the DNA in the 500-1000 bp range. The origin, specificity and purity of the chromosomal DNA fragments was verified by FISH after PCR labeling of a small fraction of the DNA cocktail. The probes showed specific hybridization signal on a medium sized submetacentric chromosome identified as the Z-chromosome based on its morphology and G-banding pattern. After having confirmed the origin and purity of the preparation, the adaptors flanking the inserts were removed by *Sau*3AI digestion and column purification. Cloning was performed using equimolar ratios of the inserts to the vector ends (lambda ZAP Express, Stratagene). The original library consisted of a total of 8.48 X 10^5 plaques representing about 14 chicken Z-chromosome equivalents. The final titer of the amplified library was 1.2 X 10^{12} pfu/ml.

Thirty random plaques were selected and the inserts PCR-amplified using the T3/T7 priming sites flanking the inserts. The average insert size was about 1,000 bp (data not shown). This library was screened to identify microsatellite containing clones to increase the marker density of the chicken Z-chromosome genetic linkage map.

Heterologous painting of turkey metaphase chromosomes:

The labeled chicken Z-chromosome-specific DNA fragments were used to perform FISH analysis on turkey metaphase chromosomes following the procedure described previously. Washes at the same stringency showed strong hybridization signals on a medium-sized submetacentric chromosome in turkey metaphases (data not shown). This

chromosome was identified as the Z-chromosome homolog in the turkey. The obtained results indicate that the chicken and turkey Z-chromosome sequences are highly conserved. The red-legged partridge Z-chromosome has also been shown to be homologous to the chicken Z-chromosome (Dias el al, *Proc. of the XXIV Int. Cont. on Anim. Genet.*, Prague, Czech. p. 133 (July 23-24, 1994)). These results are similar to the FISH results obtained when the bovine X-chromosome painting probes were used on sheep and goat chromosomes (Ponce de León el al, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA* (in press) (1996)) and with human X-chromosome probes on a wide range of mammalian species (Schertan el al, *Nat. Genet.*, 6:342-347 (1994)) indicating the high degree of sex chromosome conservation among all the mammalian species studied. Solinas-Toldo et al (*Genomics*, 27: 489-496 (1995)) have previously shown that human chromosome-specific painting probes could identify chromosomal segments in bovine that are homologous to specific human chromosomes. It is expected based on our results that chicken chromosome painting probes can similarly be used in closely and distantly related avian species to identify gross chromosomal rearrangements such as translocations and duplications that have occurred during avian evolution. Since the chicken Z-chromosome sequences are highly conserved in the turkey, the chicken Z-chromosome-specific microsatellite markers should be particularly useful for genetic mapping in turkey.

Conclusions

Genetic and physical mapping of human and animal genomes has been greatly facilitated by the use of chromosome specific DNA libraries. Mapping with libraries specific to a chromosome or chromosomal region increases marker saturation by reducing the gaps resulting from a purely random shotgun approach. This study was undertaken to construct a genetic and physical map of microsatellites on the chicken Z chromosome. This chromosome is the fifth largest in the chicken genome, comprising about 8% of the total. Notwithstanding its size, very few microsatellites have been assigned to it. DNA originating from the chicken Z chromosome was previously isolated and reported. This was used to construct a small insert library in Lambda ZAP Express, representing 14 chromosome equivalents. This library was screened for microsatellites with an (AC) 12 oligo, and positive clones were isolated. Confirmation of the presence of the microsatellite, as well as its approximate location along the cloned fragment was accomplished by PCR amplification. Clones with adequate flanking regions were sequenced, and primers for 19 microsatellites were constructed. These primers were used to genotype individuals from the East Lansing Poultry Reference Population and a linkage map was constructed. Fourteen markers were scorable and polymorphic in this population. The resulting map contains 12 markers in two linkage groups spanning 90 Cm and two unlinked markers. The physical location of each marker was established by fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH). Preliminary results with four markers allowed

the assignment of one linkage group to the long arm of the Z chromosome, and one to the short arm.

The following nucleic acid sequences are microsatellite markers identified by the above methods. As discussed supra, these markers are useful for genetic mapping and for study of the sex chromosome structure in avian species. Also, such markers should enable the identification of genes encoding desirable traits, e.g., genes involved in growth rates, and for identifying sex-linked genotypes.

EXAMPLE

The specific Gallus domesticus microsatellite markers identified are set forth below. As noted, these DNA markers will be useful for genetic mapping of domestic chicken as well as related avian species and for studies pertaining to evolution of the sex chromosome in avian species.

SEQUENCE 1 (43. Seq)

1 gatcactttc cctaatattc ttgtgtttct tgtttgttga cctgtaatgc

1 agttctgagt tttggaaagg aactaattaa gaccagagga gagataattt

101 tcttttatca aaaaacaaac aaacaaacaa aaaaacgaat tcttaccact

151 ttacaaaaat tttccatttt gaaggccagt acagccatag cattcatcta

201 ctttttgctt tggat

SEQUENCE 2 (71. Seq)

1 gatcaggtgg cctgtagtag acaacaacaa caatggggtg ccctttgttg

51 ccttagtctc taactcgcac ccacacacac tttcaagttg cttgtggcca

101 ttcttcaggg acagttcttc acaatctatt cctttcctga tgtagaaggc

151 gtcacctcct cccctcctgc ctcgtttgtc ccttctaaac tgcaggtatt

201 agtattgata gctaaggtca agtcatggga accatctcac caggtttcag

251 tgttggcaac tatgttatgc tttcttagga gcatggtggt tccaactctt

301 ccctgcttat ttcccaagct gtgtgtgatg gtaggatagc attcaagtgg

351 gaggagccta tcggcttttt ggaggtactc ctaaatccct gatattcccc

401 tgattcccgt acttcttcct tgccaagggc ccgccaatgc atagttcaat

451 ttctcatgca gacgctaagg aaaggtggac cc

SEQUENCE 3 (80 Seq.)

1 gatcgtatgt attttttac ataggataga aaatggccaa taggaaataa

51 gacagtacag ctactaagaa agaaacacaa ttacacacac acacacacac

101 acacacacac acacatttga aaaacgcgct gcacagcagt gtgggtattt

151 tttcacaaga gagacacact ctacagtaca cagccagctc tactttgtcg

201 cacagtctca gtgtgtgttt gccaacagga cgcggttcac agggagatat

251 tgtcctcttg tgtgtgtgga gacacagaga cagag

SEQUENCE 4 (81. Seq)

1 gatcccctgg aggaagggca atggcaaccc actccagtat tcttgcctga

51 agaataccat ggtcagtttt gcctcctggg ctatagtcca tggggttgca

101 aagagtcagg catgactgag cgactctctc tctctctctc tctctctctc

151 acacacacac acacacacac acacacggcg tctctctctc tctctataca

201 tataggctgt gtgtctcgct attctcacat gagggaaact catatctagc

251 acgtggcaca aatattgttt gtggctctca caaaagacat gtgggcgcac

301 aaaggtcccc ccccggtgga tacancgcct tggttttttа taacccaagc

351 ctgtg

SEQUENCE 5 (131 Seq)

1 gatcacatat gtaaactagg gaattgcata ataagattaa atgtaggtgt

51 agaacgtggc atgaaggaag gtagaattag gtggtaccta tctcttctga

101 aacaaactga gaatcctact accaatcaac atattctaca taccacacac

151 acatttttc tcgagtaaaa tataaactaa tgagaaactt ccctag

SEQUENCE 6 (147. Seq)

1 gatcccaagc aacacatagn cagacaatca cacacacaca cacacacaca

51 cacacacaca cacacacaca cacatcctct ccccacaata catcccgaga

101 ggggggagag acactctctc tccctctcta taggggagac ccggagagct

151 ggctctgttg tctctctaca ccggacatac agtggagcac atctcacact

201 tgtgtctttg tctctctaca ccggacatac agtggagcac atctcacact

251 tgtgtctcta tctctccctg tccctgttga tccatctctc ttcacacatc

301 tctccagatc ttagcgctag agtctcctgt cttctctctg cgcaatttgt

351 gtgatagaga cacctgatat gttgtgtggg ggagacatct gtgtgtctct

401 gtgtcatccc agaggatttt tctctcccac acttagaggc cttctcaaga

451 gatgggaggt tttaatgggg tgtg

SEQUENCE 7 (166. Seq)

1 gatcattctt ctgtttccca ttctaatggg aattctccac acacacacac

51 acacacacac acacacacat cttcttcccc ttacatggaa aaaaatcctc

101 cacacccctg gacactgatt actctccctc ttcccagaga gagatc

SEQUENCE 8 (196. Seq)

1 gatcccctag agaagggaat ggctactcac tccagtattc ttgcctggag

51 aattccgtgg tcagaggagc ctggaaggct ataatccata gagtcgcaag

101 agtcagacag gactgagtga ctaacacaca catgcacaca cacacacaca

151 cacacacaca cttgctctag ggagaggcat agagatgtaa tctctcctaa

201 aatgggggtg gcgatggccc ctgcggccaa gtaatcgcca cacatgcgta

251 ttccccttaa gattgggtta ggcctccctt atgaggagag accagggaga

301 gaatgggctc tctctctctc tcactcccca accgagtaag tggtaaaaaa

351 ggttttcctg gattacaatt ttggtgttac agaattggaa aaaaatattt

401 ttggggctcc cccctcagtt ta

SEQUENCE 9 (199. Seq)

1 ctagcaaaaa cacccccaca agttatgaaa acaacggctt aatatagtaa

51 tgtgtgtgtg tgtgtgtgtg tgttgcacac cacagttttc tctgatactc

101 aaacctctct ctttctctac aggggccccc cataacacag cggctgagat

151 gtgtgacggg aaggcgtggc cttttacaca tttgtggtat ggtctgccaa

201 ggcccccctat tgcccccccac aactacggag atacactagg ggcgacccgc

251 aggcgcgcga cccccaggtg gggccccgag

SEQUENCE 10 (204. Seq)

1 ctttaggagg ttctctcgag taagcttttt ggatttcttt ggttcccaag

51 catcacatgg tacaggcagt cacacacaca cacatacaca cacacacaca

101 cacacacaca cactcctctc cccacaatac ataccgagag gggggagaga

151 cactctctct ccctctctat agggggagcc ccacagagct ggctctgttg

201 tctctctcca ccggacatac agtggagcac atctcacact tctgtctcta

251 tctctccctg cccctgtgac atccatctct cttcacacaa tctcacccag

301 gatcttagcg ctagagaccc cctgtccttc ttctcctggg gaaatttttt

351 gtggataaga gacacccgat atattggtgt gggggagaac atcttgtgag

401 gtctctgttg tgccatccca acaggaattt ttatctcccc cacaattaga

451 ggcccctcct caagagtgtg tgagggtt

SEQUENCE 11 (235. Seq)

1 gatcacagat gtatgtattt ttttacatag gatagaaaat ggacaatagg

51 aaataagaca gtacagctac taagaaagaa cccacattta cacacacaca

101 cacacacaca cacacacaca agtgtttaat ccgctgcaca gcattgtgga

151 catttttaca caagagagac acactctaca gtttgcgccc agctctag

SEQUENCE 12 (249. Seq.)

1 gatcattctt ctgtttccca ttctaatgga attctccaca cacacacaca

51 cacacacaca cacacactct tctttctcct gacatggaaa aatctccccc

101 acaccccggg acactgattt ctctccctct ccccaacact gtgagcaaga

151 ggagtttatt ttgtgtgtgt cactcttcca gggagagaga gatc

SEQUENCE 13 (258. Seq)

1 ctaggcatcg gttgggaggt ggtgagtaat tacttgtctg acattagtcc

51 tgtaacattg ggtgtgtgtg tgtgtgtgtg tgtgtattcc ccttgggaat

101 tggttttctc aaccacaagt tcttcttttt ttttttctc ccccctttc

151 ttctgaaaat aagtacttgg ggggtttccg ccccccccgg taaataaaat

SEQUENCE 14 (290. Seq)

1 ctagtggctc ccaagcaaca catagccaga caacacacac acacacacac

51 acacacacac acacacacac acacacactc ctctccccac aatacatccc

101 gagagggggg agagacactc tctctccctc tctatagcgg gagccccaca

151 gagctggctc tgctgtctct ctacaccgga catacagtgg agcacatctc

201 acattcgtgt ctctatctct ccctgcccct ggtgacatac atctctcttc

251 acacatctca ccaggtctga gcgctagagt ctcctgtctt ctctctgcgc

301 aatatttgtg atagagacat ctgatatatt gtgtgtggga gacatcttgt

351 gagtctctgt gtgcatccca gaggattttt atctccccac actag

SEQUENCE 15 (309. Seq)

1 gatccatgaa aactttccga gttgtattgt ctaggtgaaa acacacacaa

51 acacacacac acacacacac acacaacagg gagatgagtc ttgcaagaga

101 ataggggaga gttatgtcac caagtctggt gaggtatata gcgtataggg

151 agccaacatg tcagacatct gatgtgctaa gattaacatt ttatttttatt

201 taatgtgtga gatctcatat agcggctctt cttatatatg acgtctcgca

251 atgtctcttt atgtgtgtta ttctctgagc ccctgggaga tatctgtcat

301 cagagagaag agacatacac atacaggggt tatatatttt ctccctgtgt

351 gtggagatgg agggtatttt ggacaagctc aacactcatt ggctcccaga

401 gagagaaaag gagcaactgt tgcacccggg gctctgtagc tgggatc

SEQUENCE 16 (341. Seq)

1 caattgggta catctacctg gtaccccacc cgggtggaaa atcgcatggg

51 cccgcggcgg ttctaggaag tactctcgag aagcttttgg gttctttggg

101 tcccaagcag cacatggaca ggcaatcaca cacacacaca cacacacaca

151 cacacacaca cacacacaca ctcctctccc cacaatacat cccgagaggg

201 gggagagtca ctctctctcc ctctctatag ggggcgcccc taagagctgg

251 ctctgttgtc tatctacacc gcacatacaa tggagcacaa ctcacactag

SEQUENCE 17 (398. Seq)

1 gatcaaagca tggaggtcat gccaggcact gaacaaaatg gtagagagtg

51 attctatgac tgactaagac ctcatgcaac aacaagtgaa gagtcacaac

101 tgcaaacaga agtacaactt agcaaatcct attttcagga aacactaaac

151 cgtaatactt gcacgatttt ttctttaata cagtaataat tcttttagaa

201 tttggatata tcttttaaga tacatatttg tctaaatacc aaggcaggat

251 atgagcataa aatagctaag gttagctatg gtgttatatt taagaagacc

301 acagagcaat aggagcatac ttttcttggg gtagaagggg cccttaaagg

351 tcacctag

SEQUENCE 18 (420. Seq)

1 ctagccacat cctataactc cactccacct ttaatcctga tttctgtgtc

51 tcttctctaa cctctatggc ctttctctaa agttccccaa tatcaacaat

101 ccttttcccc actgggacct ccagtttatt gattctacca tgtcactatc

151 catggtcaac cacttgtggt attataggat gtcgcgtgtg tgtgtgtgtg

201 tgtgtgcatg tgtgtgtgct tgggtgtcag agagttccaa tctgggggac

251 ctatggtttg taaacaacag gtctcttgcc aaggaagat

SEQUENCE 19 (435. Seq)

1 ctagcgctcg tgcccctgca gttcgacact cagtggctcc tccacacaca

51 cacacacaca cacatcaata tatatataga tagatagata gatagaggag

101 caatataagt ggcttctcta tttccagcat gttttgaaga gcataaactc

151 aacagagtat atataaatct gatgtgaccc atgtcatctg ctacagcatg

201 agaggggta gtgatc

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A Z-chromosomal marker DNA selected from the group consisting of Sequence I (43. Seq), Sequence 2 (71. Seq), Sequence 3 (80. Seq), Sequence 4 (81. Seq), Sequence 5 (131. Seq), Sequence 6 (147. Seq), Sequence 7 (166. Seq), Sequence 8 (196. Seq), Sequence 9 (199. Seq), Sequence 10 (204. Seq), Sequence 11 (235. Seq), Sequence 12 (249. Seq), Sequence 13 (258. Seq), Sequence 14 (290. Seq), Sequence 15 (309. Seq), Sequence 16 (341. Seq), Sequence 17 (398. Seq), Sequence 18 (420. Seq), and Sequence 19 (435. Seq).

2. A Z-chromosomal DNA library that contains at least one DNA sequence according to Claim 1.

3. A method of using at least one Z-chromosomal DNA according to Claim 1 for genetic mapping.

4. The method of Claim 3, wherein the genetic mapping is effected to construct a Z-chromosome specific DNA map.

5. The method of Claim 3, wherein the Z-chromosome DNA map is that of an avian species selected from the group consisting of chicken, turkey, partridge, duck, guinea hen, and goose.

6. The method of Claim 4, which is used to identify gross chromosomal rearrangements.

7. The method of Claim 6, wherein said chromosomal rearrangement comprises a translocation, deletion or duplication.

ABSTRACT

We have developed a chicken (*Gallus domesticus*) Z-chromosome-specific DNA library in a phage vector, by means of chromosome microisolation and microcloning. The chromosomal origin, specificity and purity was evaluated by fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH) on chicken metaphases. Heterologous chromosome painting, using this Z-chromosome-specific probe on turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) metaphases identified its homologous Z-chromosome, under the same stringent conditions as that used in the chicken, indicating a high degree of Z-chromosome sequence homology among these two species. This chicken Z-chromosome library will facilitate the development of Z-chromosome-specific DNA markers that will be useful for genetic mapping in the domestic chicken and related avian species. The Z-chromosome-specific DNA probe will also be useful for studies pertaining to the sex chromosome evolution in avian species.

Z-CHROMOSOMAL MARKERS DERIVED FROM CHICKEN (GALLUS DOMESTICUS) AND USE THEREOF IN CHROMOSOMAL MAPPING

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to novel chromosomal markers derived from chicken and use thereof.

Background of the Invention

Livestock genome maps have progressed very rapidly in the past few years due to the availability of highly polymorphic DNA markers. But in many species, the maps are not dense enough to facilitate a thorough search for quantitative trait loci (QTLs). This is especially true in the case of the chicken. The chicken haploid karyotype consists of 39 chromosomes that are classified into two categories - the macrochromosomes and the microchromosomes. The largest five pairs of macrochromosomes and the Z-chromosome represent about 55 percent of the total DNA content of the chicken genome. The Z-chromosome covers about 210 cM of the estimated 2500 - 3,000 cM of the chicken genome map (Levin et al. *Genomics*, 16:224-230 (1993)).

Knowledge of the genetic composition of the chicken Z-chromosome is limited, in spite of the fact that this chromosome has the most detailed linkage map for this species, largely generated by classical linkage test analyses (Bitgood and Somes, *Poultry Breeding and Genetics*, 2nd Ed., Crawford RD, ed., Amsterdam: Elsevier, pp. 469-495 (1990)). To date, 19 known loci and 14 genetic markers consisting of 3 chicken middle repetitive sequence element (CRI) markers, 8 random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) markers and 3 microsatellites have been assigned to the chicken Z-chromosome (Bitgood and Somes, (Id.) (1990); Saitoh et al, *Chrom. Res.*, 1: 239-251 (1993); Cheng et al, *Poultry Sci.*, 74: 1855-1874 (1995)).

The avian sex chromosome constitution differs from that of mammals because females are heterogametic (ZW) and males homogametic (ZZ). It has been observed from comparative linkage analyses that some of the sex linked

genes in mammals are autosomal in chicken, while some of the sex linked genes in chicken are autosomal in mammals (Bitgood and Somes, (Id.) (1990)). Accordingly, obtaining further information concerning the Z-chromosome of chickens would be beneficial in identifying sex-linked genes in chickens and related species.

Brief Description and Objects of the Invention

Thus, it is an object of the invention to identify novel chromosomal markers from the Z-chromosome of chicken. It is further an object of the invention to use such markers to construct a Z-chromosome specific DNA map and to use such chromosomal markers to identify Z-chromosome homologs in related avian species, e.g., turkey.

In order to develop a dense genetic map for chicken, it is important to generate a large number of polymorphic markers per chromosome (Cheng et al, *Poultry Sci.*, 741:1855-1874 (1995)). One way of achieving this goal is to develop chromosome-specific libraries. Chromosome flow-sorting has been the method of choice for the generation of chromosome-specific libraries in humans (Fuscoe et al, *Cytogenet Cell Genet*, 43:79-86 (1986)) and in swine (Langford et al, *Anim. Genet*, 24: 261-267 (1993)). Development of flow-sorted chromosomes is technically demanding and frequently yield preparations which have some degree of contamination with other chromosomes (Hozier and Davis, *Anal. Biochem*, 200: 205-127 (1992)).

A more effective and direct way of generating chromosome-specific DNA libraries is by chromosome microisolation and microcloning of the chromosome of interest. Chromosome specific libraries generated by chromosome microisolation have been used in swine (Ambady et al, (unpublished data)), cattle (Ponce de León et al, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, (in press) 1996)), and chicken (Li et al, *Proc. of the 10th Eur. Colloq. on Cytogenetics of Domestic Animals*, Utrecht Univ., The Neth., p. 11, August 18-21 (1992)) genetic mapping studies in order to develop maps for particular chromosomes.

Generation of polymorphic markers from chromosome-specific libraries for all of the 8 pairs of the chicken macrochromosomes will enable saturation of about 55-70% of the chicken genome. Chromosome-specific DNA can also be used as heterologous chromosome painting probes in closely and distantly related species for comparative genome analysis, study of chromosomal evolution, and for identifying gross chromosomal abnormalities.

This application, in particular, provides a chicken Z-chromosome-specific DNA library, Z-chromosomal markers and use thereof as probes to identify the Z-chromosome homolog in related species, such as turkey.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 shows amplification of microsatellite markers by PCR and identification of polymorphisims.

Figure 2 shows a genetic map constructed using the identified microsatellite markers.

Figure 3 shows dinucleotide repeats present in the identified microsatellite markers.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Microisolation and microcloning:

Chicken metaphases were prepared from chicken fibroblast cultures following standard procedures, fixed briefly for 5 minutes each in 9:1, 5:1 and 3:1 methanol:acetic acid and dropped on clean coverslips. Chromosome microisolation and cloning was performed following the procedure described by Ponce de León et al (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA* (in press) (1996)). Briefly, twelve copies of the chicken Z-chromosome were microisolated and transferred to clean siliconized coverslips. Proteinase-K digestion, phenol-chloroform extraction, *Sau*3AI (50U/μl, New England Biolabs) digestion and ligation to custom prepared *Sau*3AI adaptors were performed in a nanoliter drop. Ligation

products were digested with BglI enzyme (Promega, 10 units/μl) to cleave off the adaptor dimers that form during the ligation process.

The ligation product was PCR amplified and 10 μl of the amplified product was run on an agarose gel to determine the size of the amplified products. A 2 μl volume of this original amplification was labeled by PCR, using biotin-16-dUTP (Boehringer Mannheim). The purity, specificity and origin of the DNA fragments was determined by FISH on chicken metaphases following the procedure described by Ponce de León et al (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (in press) (1996)). The remainder of the PCR product was digested with *Sau*3AI and passed through a Microcon 30 (Amicon Inc.) spin column to cleave and remove the flanking adaptors respectively.

In order to produce a chicken Z-chromosome-specific phage library, the digested DNA was cloned in a lambda ZAP Express vector (Stratagene) and packaged using Gigapack II Gold packaging extract (Stratagene). The library was amplified by plate lysate method following the manufacturer's protocol and stored at -70°C in 7% DMSO and 0.3% chloroform. Average size of library inserts was determined by PCR amplification of 30 randomly picked clones using the T3 and T7 priming sites flanking the insert.

Fluorescent in situ hybridizations

The Z-chromosome-specific DNA fragments were fluorescently labeled by PCR with biotin-16-dUTP (3:1 ratio of dTTP:biotin-16-dUTP) and passed through a Sephadex G-50 column to remove unincorporated nucleotides. The protocol described by Ponce de León (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA* (in press) (1996)) was followed. Briefly, 200 nanograms of labeled Z-chromosome specific DNA was mixed with 6 μg of chicken competitor DNA (average size 200-400 bp) and 5.8 μg of salmon sperm DNA (average size 200-400 bp), precipitated and resuspended in 12 μl of hybridization buffer consisting of 50% deionized formamide, 1X SSC and 100% dextran sulphate to achieve a final DNA concentration of 1 μg/μl. The hybridization mix was denatured at 75°C for 5

minutes and reannealed at 37°C for 10 minutes and deposited on denatured (70% formamide, 2X SSC at 70°C for 2 minutes) chicken or turkey metaphases, mounted, sealed with rubber cement and incubated in a humidified chamber at 37°C for 18 to 20 hours. The slides were washed in 50% formamide/2X SSC at 42°C for 15 minutes and 0.1X SSC at 60°C for 15 minutes. Blocking was done using 2% blocking reagent (Boehringer Mannheim) and the signals were detected using avidin-FITC (5 μg/ml, Vector labs) in 1% blocking solution. Slides were washed in 4X SSC/0.1% Tween-20 for 15 minutes at 42°C, stained for 10 minutes in propidium iodide (400 ng/ml in 2X SSC) and rinsed for 5 minutes in 2X SSC/0.01% Tween-20. Slides were mounted in p-phenylenediamine-11 (PPD-11) antifade and observed under a Zeiss Axioskop fluorescent microscope.

Results

A chicken Z-chromosome specific DNA cocktail was developed by chromosome microisolation, *Sau*3AI digestion, adaptor ligation and PCR amplification. The amplified DNA fragments ranged in size from 400 bp to 1600 bp with the bulk of the DNA in the 500-1000 bp range. The origin, specificity and purity of the chromosomal DNA fragments was verified by FISH after PCR labeling of a small fraction of the DNA cocktail. The probes showed specific hybridization signal on a medium sized submetacentric chromosome identified as the Z-chromosome based on its morphology and G-banding pattern. After having confirmed the origin and purity of the preparation, the adaptors flanking the inserts were removed by *Sau*3AI digestion and column purification. Cloning was performed using equimolar ratios of the inserts to the vector ends (lambda ZAP Express, Stratagene). The original library consisted of a total of 8.48×10^5 plaques representing about 14 chicken Z-chromosome equivalents. The final titer of the amplified library was 1.2×10^{12} pfu/ml.

Thirty random plaques were selected and the inserts PCR-amplified using the T3/T7 priming sites flanking the inserts. The average insert size was about 1,000 bp (data not shown). This library was screened to identify microsatellite

containing clones to increase the marker density of the chicken Z-chromosome genetic linkage map.

Heterologous painting of turkey metaphase chromosomes:

The labeled chicken Z-chromosome-specific DNA fragments were used to perform FISH analysis on turkey metaphase chromosomes following the procedure described previously. Washes at the same stringency showed strong hybridization signals on a medium-sized submetacentric chromosome in turkey metaphases (data not shown). This chromosome was identified as the Z-chromosome homolog in the turkey. The obtained results indicate that the chicken and turkey Z-chromosome sequences are highly conserved. The red-legged partridge Z-chromosome has also been shown to be homologous to the chicken Z-chromosome (Dias el al, *Proc. of the XXIV Int. Cont. on Anim. Genet.*, Prague, Czech. p. 133 (July 23-24, 1994)). These results are similar to the FISH results obtained when the bovine X-chromosome painting probes were used on sheep and goat chromosomes (Ponce de León el al, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA* (in press) (1996)) and with human X-chromosome probes on a wide range of mammalian species (Schertan el al, *Nat. Genet.*, 6:342-347 (1994)) indicating the high degree of sex chromosome conservation among all the mammalian species studied. Solinas-Toldo et al (*Genomics*, 27: 489-496 (1995)) have previously shown that human chromosome-specific painting probes could identify chromosomal segments in bovine that are homologous to specific human chromosomes. It is expected based on our results that chicken chromosome painting probes can similarly be used in closely and distantly related avian species to identify gross chromosomal rearrangements such as translocations and duplications that have occurred during avian evolution. Since the chicken Z-chromosome sequences are highly conserved in the turkey, the chicken Z-chromosome-specific microsatellite markers should be particularly useful for genetic mapping in turkey.

Conclusions

Genetic and physical mapping of human and animal genomes has been greatly facilitated by the use of chromosome specific DNA libraries. Mapping with libraries specific to a chromosome or chromosomal region increases marker saturation by reducing the gaps resulting from a purely random shotgun approach. This study was undertaken to construct a genetic and physical map of microsatellites on the chicken Z chromosome. This chromosome is the fifth largest in the chicken genome, comprising about 8% of the total. Notwithstanding its size, very few microsatellites have been assigned to it. DNA originating from the chicken Z chromosome was previously isolated and reported. This was used to construct a small insert library in Lambda ZAP Express, representing 14 chromosome equivalents. This library was screened for microsatellites with an (AC) 12 oligo, and positive clones were isolated. Confirmation of the presence of the microsatellite, as well as its approximate location along the cloned fragment was accomplished by PCR amplification. Clones with adequate flanking regions were sequenced, and primers for 19 microsatellites were constructed. These primers were used to genotype individuals from the East Lansing Poultry Reference Population and a linkage map was constructed. Fourteen markers were scorable and polymorphic in this population. The resulting map contains 12 markers in two linkage groups spanning 90 Cm and two unlinked markers. The physical location of each marker was established by fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH). Preliminary results with four markers allowed the assignment of one linkage group to the long arm of the Z chromosome, and one to the short arm.

The following nucleic acid sequences are microsatellite markers identified by the above methods. As discussed supra, these markers are useful for genetic mapping and for study of the sex chromosome structure in avian species. Also, such markers should enable the identification of genes encoding desirable traits, e.g., genes involved in growth rates, and for identifying sex-linked genotypes.

EXAMPLE

The specific Gallus domesticus microsatellite markers identified are set forth below. As noted, these DNA markers will be useful for genetic mapping of domestic chicken as well as related avian species and for studies pertaining to evolution of the sex chromosome in avian species.

SEQUENCE 1 (43. Seq)

1 gatcactttc cctaatattc ttgtgtttct tgtttgttga cctgtaatgc

1 agttctgagt tttggaaagg aactaattaa gaccagagga gagataattt

101 tcttttatca aaaaacaaac aaacaaacaa aaaaacgaat tcttaccact

151 ttacaaaaat tttccatttt gaaggccagt acagccatag cattcatcta

201 ctttttgctt tggat

SEQUENCE 2 (71. Seq)

1 gatcaggtgg cctgtagtag acaacaacaa caatggggtg ccctttgttg

51 ccttagtctc taactcgcac ccacacacac tttcaagttg cttgtggcca

101 ttcttcaggg acagttcttc acaatctatt cctttcctga tgtagaaggc

151 gtcacctcct cccctcctgc ctcgtttgtc ccttctaaac tgcaggtatt

201 agtattgata gctaaggtca agtcatggga accatctcac caggtttcag

251 tgttggcaac tatgttatgc tttcttagga gcatggtggt tccaactctt

301 ccctgcttat ttcccaagct gtgtgtgatg gtaggatagc attcaagtgg

351 gaggagccta tcggcttttt ggaggtactc ctaaatccct gatattcccc

401 tgattcccgt acttcttcct tgccaagggc ccgccaatgc atagttcaat

451 ttctcatgca gacgctaagg aaaggtggac cc

Patent
Attorney's Docket No. 002076-013

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of	
F. Abel Ponce De Leon et al.	
	Group Art Unit: Unassigned
Application No.: Unassigned (Based on PCT/US98/08896)	
	Examiner: Unassigned
Filed: July 2, 1999	
For: Z-CHROMOSOMAL MARKERS DERIVED FROM CHICKEN (GALLUS DOMESTICUS) AND USE THEREOF IN CHROMOSOMAL MAPPING	

PETITION TO ACCEPT PHOTOGRAPHS FOR FORMAL DRAWINGS

Attention: Official Draftsman

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Applicants hereby petition, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.84(b), for the acceptance of formal drawings containing photographs for the above-identified application. Photographs are required in this application for Figures 1A and 1B. Accordingly, one (1) copy of each is submitted herewith. Formal Figures 2 and 3 accompany the application papers filed concurrently herewith.

Applicants submit that the photographs are of sufficient quality to ensure that all details in the drawings will be reproducible in any patent issuing from this application.

A check in the amount of $130.00 is also enclosed. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any fees under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 and 1.17 that may be required by this paper, and to credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-4800. This paper is submitted in triplicate.

Respectfully submitted,

BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, LLP

By: _____
FOR Robin L. Teskin
Registration No. 35,030

MERCEDES K MEYER
P-44939

P.O. Box 1404
Alexandria, VA 22313-1404
Phone: (703) 836-6620

Date: July 2, 1999

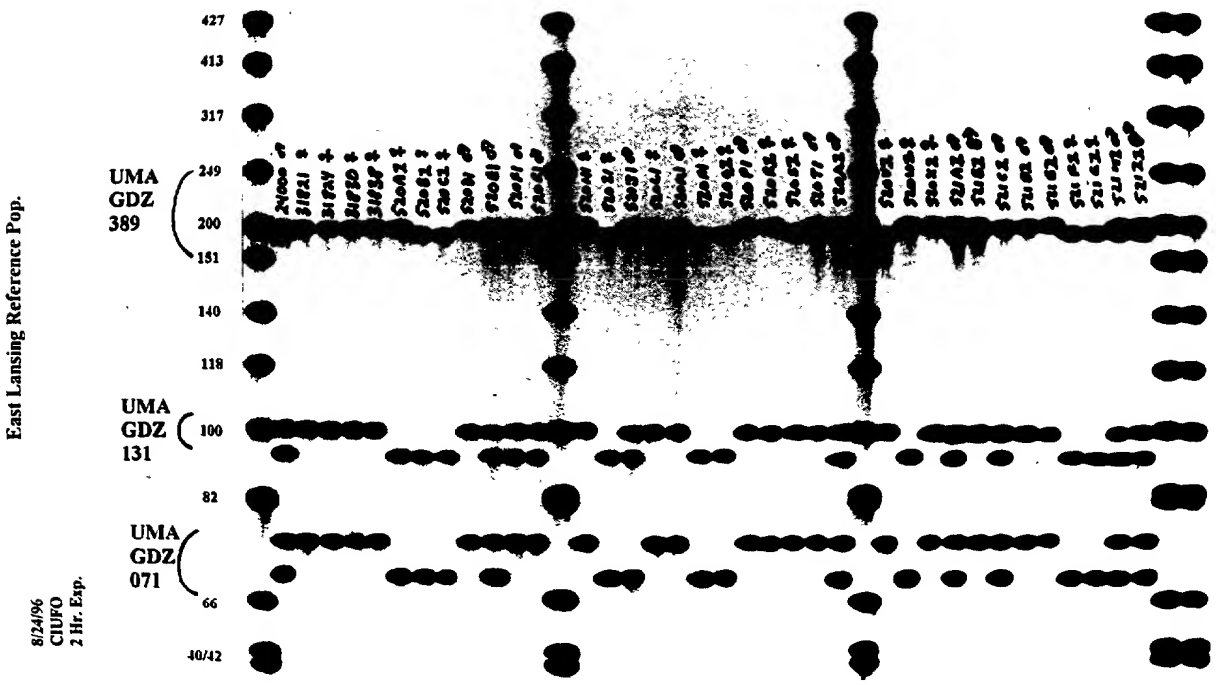
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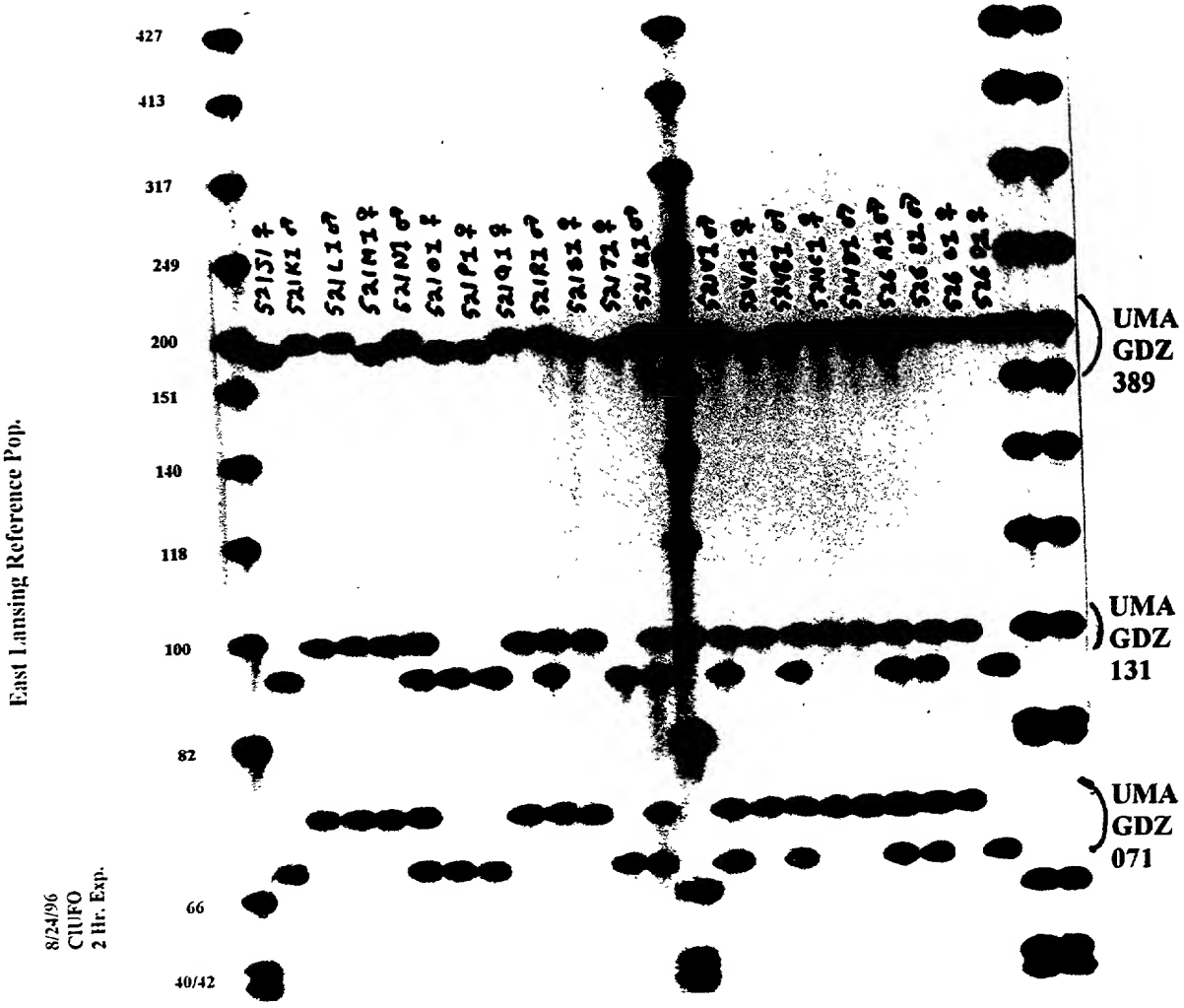
Fig. 1A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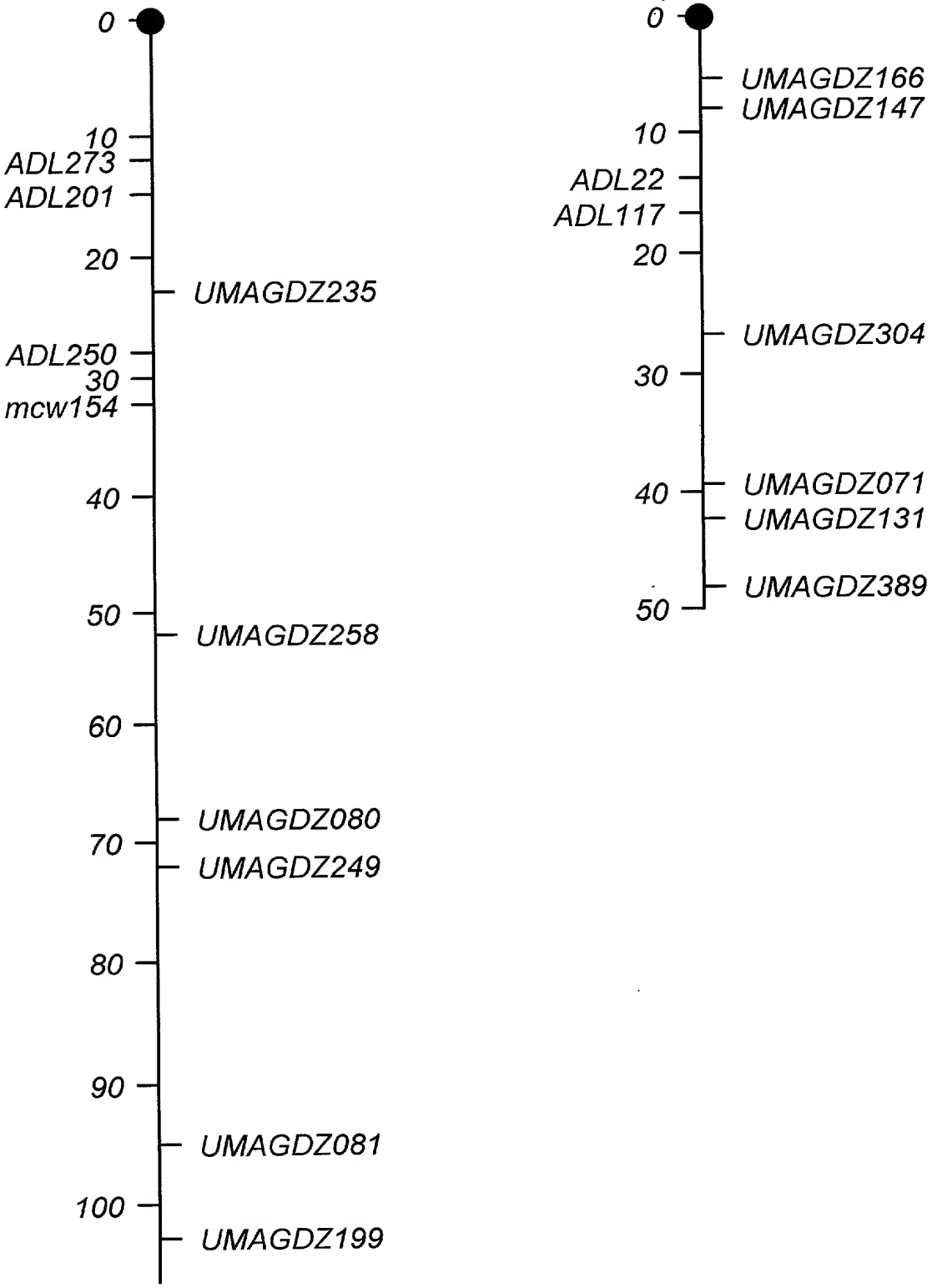
071

Fig. 1B

FIG. 2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UMAGDZ249
80
90
UMAGDZ081
100
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0
UMAGDZ166
UMAGDZ147
10
ADL22
ADL117
20
UMAGDZ304
30
40
UMAGDZ071
UMAGDZ131
UMAGDZ389
50

FIG. 3

CHICKEN Z CHROMOSOME MICROSATELLITES MICROSATELLITE COMPOSITION

S. Ciufo

Clone	Repeat
UMGDZ043	$(AAC)_7$
UMGDZ071	$(CA)_5$
UMGDZ080	$(AC)_{16}$
UMGDZ081	$(CT)_{13}(AC)_{13}(CT)_7$
UMGDZ131	$(CA)_4$
UMGDZ147	$(CA)_{22}$
UMGDZ166	$(AC)_{15}$
UMGDZ196	$(AC)_{19}$
UMGDZ199	$(GT)_{12}$
UMGDZ204	$(AC)_{21}$
UMGDZ235	$(AC)_{15}$
UMGDZ249	$(AC)_{16}(TTC)_4$
UMGDZ258	$(TG)_{12}$
UMGDZ290	$(AC)_{23}$
UMGDZ304	$(AC)_{20}$
UMGDZ341	$(AC)_{22}$
UMGDZ398	$(CAA)_3$
UMGDZ420	$(GT)_{20}$
UMGDZ435	$(CA)_{11}$

COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY (Includes Reference to Provisional and PCT International Applications)	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 002076-013

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:
My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;
I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Z-CHROMOSOMAL MARKERS DERIVED FROM CHICKEN (GALLUS DOMESTICUS) AND USE THEREOF IN CHROMOSOMAL MAPPING

the specification of which (check only one item below):

☐ is attached hereto.

☒ was filed as United States application

Number 09/341,105

on July 2, 1999

and was amended

on _____ (if applicable).

☒ was filed as PCT international application

Number PCT/US98/08896

on January 2, 1998

and was amended

on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 (a)-(e) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119:

COUNTRY (if PCT, indicate "PCT")	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119
U.S.	60/034,410	02 January 1997	X Yes __ No
			__ Yes __ No
			__ Yes __ No
			__ Yes __ No
			__ Yes __ No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

_____ _____
(Application Number) (Filing Date)

_____ _____
(Application Number) (Filing Date)

COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY (CONTINUED) (Includes Reference to Provisional and PCT International Applications)	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO. 002076-013

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States applications(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to the patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56, which became available between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. 120:

U.S. APPLICATIONS		STATUS *(check one)*		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED

PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.					
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. APPLICATION NUMBERS ASSIGNED (if any)			
PCT/US98/08896	02 January 1998				

I hereby appoint the following attorneys and agent(s) to prosecute said application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and to file, prosecute and to transact all business in connection with international applications directed to said invention:

William L. Mathis	17,337	R. Danny Huntington	27,903	Gerald F. Swiss	30,113
Robert S. Swecker	19,885	Eric H. Weisblatt	30,505	Michael J. Ure	33,089
Platon N. Mandros	22,124	James W. Peterson	26,057	Charles F. Wieland III	33,096
Benton S. Duffett, Jr.	22,030	Teresa Stanek Rea	30,427	Bruce T. Wieder	33,815
Norman H. Stepno	22,716	Robert E. Krebs	25,885	Todd R. Walters	34,040
Ronald L. Grudziecki	24,970	William C. Rowland	30,888	Ronni S. Jillions	31,979
Frederick G. Michaud, Jr.	26,003	T. Gene Dillahunty	25,423	Harold R. Brown III	36,341
Alan E. Kopecki	25,813	Patrick C. Keane	32,858	Allen R. Baum	36,086
Regis E. Slutter	26,999	Bruce J. Boggs, Jr.	32,344	Steven M. du Bois	35,023
Samuel C. Miller, III	27,360	William H. Benz	25,952	Brian P. O'Shaughnessy	32,747
Robert G. Mukai	28,531	Peter K. Skiff	31,917		
George A. Hovanec, Jr.	28,223	Richard J. McGrath	29,195		
James A. LaBarre	28,632	Matthew L. Schneider	32,814		
E. Joseph Gess	28,510	Michael G. Savage	32,596		

and: Robin L. Teskin, Reg. No. 35,030

Address all correspondence to:

Robin L. Teskin
BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P.
P.O. Box 1404
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1404

Address all telephone calls to: Robin L. Teskin at (703) 836-6620.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY (CONTINUED) (Includes Reference to Provisional and PCT International Applications)		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO. 002076-013
FULL NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR F. Abel PONCE DE LEON	SIGNATURE	DATE 9/1/99
RESIDENCE 16 East Oak Road, North Oaks, MN 55127 MN		CITIZENSHIP USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS 16 East Oak Road, North Oaks, MN 55127		
FULL NAME OF SECOND JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Stacy CIUFO	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE 56 Chesterfield Road, Amherst, MA 01002 MA		CITIZENSHIP USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS 56 Chesterfield Road, Amherst, MA 01002		
FULL NAME OF THIRD JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY James ROBL	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE 196 Old Enfield, Belchertown, MA 01007 MA		CITIZENSHIP USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS 196 Old Enfield, Belchertown, MA 01007		
FULL NAME OF FOURTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Sakthikumar AMBADY	SIGNATURE A. Sakthi Kumar	DATE 9/1/99
RESIDENCE Ambady House, Ayyanthole, Trichur-680 003, Kerala State, India IN		CITIZENSHIP INDIA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS Ambady House, Ayyanthole, Trichur-680 003, Kerala State, India		
FULL NAME OF FIFTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY J. Robert SMYTH, Jr.	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE 851 South East Street, South Amherst, MA 01002 MA		CITIZENSHIP USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS 851 South East Street, South Amherst, MA 01002		
FULL NAME OF SIXTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
FULL NAME OF SEVENTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
FULL NAME OF EIGHTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
FULL NAME OF NINTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		

COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY (Includes Reference to Provisional and PCT International Applications)	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 002076-013

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:
My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;
I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Z-CHROMOSOMAL MARKERS DERIVED FROM CHICKEN (GALLUS DOMESTICUS) AND USE THEREOF IN CHROMOSOMAL MAPPING

the specification of which (check only one item below):

☐ is attached hereto.

☒ was filed as United States application
Number 09/341,105
on July 2, 1999
and was amended
on _____ (if applicable).

☒ was filed as PCT international application
Number PCT/US98/08896
on January 2, 1998
and was amended
on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 (a)-(e) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119:

COUNTRY (if PCT, indicate "PCT")	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119
U.S.	60/034,410	02 January 1997	X Yes __ No
			__ Yes __ No
			__ Yes __ No
			__ Yes __ No
			__ Yes __ No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

_____ (Application Number) _____ (Filing Date)

_____ (Application Number) _____ (Filing Date)

COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY (CONTINUED) (Includes Reference to Provisional and PCT International Applications)	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO. 002076-013

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States applications(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to the patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56, which became available between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. 120:

U.S. APPLICATIONS		STATUS *(check one)*		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED

PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.					
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. APPLICATION NUMBERS ASSIGNED (if any)			
PCT/US98/08896	02 January 1998				

I hereby appoint the following attorneys and agent(s) to prosecute said application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and to file, prosecute and to transact all business in connection with international applications directed to said invention:

William L. Mathis	17,337	R. Danny Huntington	27,903	Gerald F. Swiss	30,113
Robert S. Swecker	19,885	Eric H. Weisblatt	30,505	Michael J. Ure	33,089
Platon N. Mandros	22,124	James W. Peterson	26,057	Charles F. Wieland III	33,096
Benton S. Duffett, Jr.	22,030	Teresa Stanek Rea	30,427	Bruce T. Wieder	33,815
Norman H. Stepno	22,716	Robert E. Krebs	25,885	Todd R. Walters	34,040
Ronald L. Grudziecki	24,970	William C. Rowland	30,888	Ronni S. Jillions	31,979
Frederick G. Michaud, Jr.	26,003	T. Gene Dillahunty	25,423	Harold R. Brown III	36,341
Alan E. Kopecki	25,813	Patrick C. Keane	32,858	Allen R. Baum	36,086
Regis E. Slutter	26,999	Bruce J. Boggs, Jr.	32,344	Steven M. du Bois	35,023
Samuel C. Miller, III	27,360	William H. Benz	25,952	Brian P. O'Shaughnessy	32,747
Robert G. Mukai	28,531	Peter K. Skiff	31,917		
George A. Hovanec, Jr.	28,223	Richard J. McGrath	29,195		
James A. LaBarre	28,632	Matthew L. Schneider	32,814		
E. Joseph Gess	28,510	Michael G. Savage	32,596		

and: Robin L. Teskin, Reg. No. 35,030

Address all correspondence to:

Robin L. Teskin
BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P.
P.O. Box 1404
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1404

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POST OFFICE ADDRESS 16 East Oak Road, North Oaks, MN 55127		
FULL NAME OF SECOND JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Stacy CIUFO	SIGNATURE Stacy Ciufo	DATE 8-18-99
RESIDENCE 56 Chesterfield Road, Amherst, MA 01002		CITIZENSHIP USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS 56 Chesterfield Road, Amherst, MA 01002		
FULL NAME OF THIRD JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY James ROBL	SIGNATURE James M Robl	DATE 8/18/99
RESIDENCE 196 Old Enfield, Belchertown, MA 01007		CITIZENSHIP USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS 196 Old Enfield, Belchertown, MA 01007		
FULL NAME OF FOURTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY Sakthikumar AMBADY	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE Ambady House, Ayyanthole, Trichur-680 003, Kerala State, India		CITIZENSHIP INDIA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS Ambady House, Ayyanthole, Trichur-680 003, Kerala State, India		
FULL NAME OF FIFTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY J. Robert SMYTH, Jr.	SIGNATURE J. Robert Smyth Jr.	DATE 8/24/99
RESIDENCE 851 South East Street, South Amherst, MA 01002		CITIZENSHIP USA
POST OFFICE ADDRESS 851 South East Street, South Amherst, MA 01002		
FULL NAME OF SIXTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
FULL NAME OF SEVENTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
FULL NAME OF EIGHTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
FULL NAME OF NINTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		

SEQUENCE 3 (80 Seq.)

1 gatcgtatgt attttttac ataggataga aaatggccaa taggaaataa
51 gacagtacag ctactaagaa agaaacacaa ttacacacac acacacacac
101 acacacacac acacatttga aaaacgcgct gcacagcagt gtgggtattt
151 tttcacaaga gagacacact ctacagtaca cagccagctc tactttgtcg
201 cacagtctca gtgtgtgttt gccaacagga cgcggttcac agggagatat
251 tgtcctcttg tgtgtgtgga gacacagaga cagag

SEQUENCE 4 (81. Seq)

1 gatcccctgg aggaagggca atggcaaccc actccagtat tcttgcctga
51 agaataccat ggtcagtttt gcctcctggg ctatagtcca tggggttgca
101 aagagtcagg catgactgag cgactctctc tctctctctc tctctctctc
151 acacacacac acacacacac acacacggcg tctctctctc tctctataca
201 tataggctgt gtgtctcgct attctcacat gagggaaact catatctagc
251 acgtggcaca aatattgttt gtggctctca caaaagacat gtgggcgcac
301 aaaggtcccc ccccggtgga tacancgcct tggttttta taacccaagc
351 ctgtg

SEQUENCE 5 (131 Seq)

1 gatcacatat gtaaactagg gaattgcata ataagattaa atgtaggtgt
51 agaacgtggc atgaaggaag gtagaattag gtggtaccta tctcttctga
101 aacaaactga gaatcctact accaatcaac atattctaca taccacacac
151 acatttttc tcgagtaaaa tataaactaa tgagaaactt ccctag

SEQUENCE 6 (147. Seq)

1 gatcccaagc aacacatagn cagacaatca cacacacaca cacacacaca
51 cacacacaca cacacacaca cacatcctct ccccacaata catcccgaga
101 ggggggagag acactctctc tccctctcta taggggagac ccggagagct
151 ggctctgttg tctctctaca ccggacatac agtggagcac atctcacact
201 tgtgtctttg tctctctaca ccggacatac agtggagcac atctcacact
251 tgtgtctcta tctctccctg tccctgttga tccatctctc ttcacacatc
301 tctccagatc ttagcgctag agtctcctgt cttctctctg cgcaatttgt
351 gtgatagaga cacctgatat gttgtgtggg ggagacatct gtgtgtctct
401 gtgtcatccc agaggatttt tctctcccac acttagaggc cttctcaaga
451 gatgggaggt tttaatgggg tgtg

SEQUENCE 7 (166. Seq)

1 gatcattctt ctgtttccca ttctaatggg aattctccac acacacacac
51 acacacacac acacacacat cttcttcccc ttacatggaa aaaaatcctc
101 cacacccctg gacactgatt actctccctc ttcccagaga gagatc

SEQUENCE 8 (196. Seq)

1 gatcccctag agaagggaat ggctactcac tccagtattc ttgcctggag
51 aattccgtgg tcagaggagc ctggaaggct ataatccata gagtcgcaag
101 agtcagacag gactgagtga ctaacacaca catgcacaca cacacacaca
151 cacacacaca cttgctctag ggagaggcat agagatgtaa tctctcctaa
201 aatgggggtg gcgatggccc ctgcggccaa gtaatcgcca cacatgcgta
251 ttccccttaa gattgggtta ggcctcccct atgaggagag accagggaga
301 gaatgggctc tctctctctc tcactcccca accgagtaag tggtaaaaaa
351 ggtttttcctg gattacaatt ttggtgttac agaattggaa aaaaatattt
401 ttggggctcc cccctcagtt ta

SEQUENCE 9 (199. Seq)

1 ctagcaaaaa cacccccaca agttatgaaa acaacggctt aatatagtaa
51 tgtgtgtgtg tgtgtgtgtg tgttgcacac cacagttttc tctgatactc
101 aaacctctct ctttctctac aggggccccc cataacacag cggctgagat
151 gtgtgacggg aaggcgtggc cttttacaca tttgtggtat ggtctgccaa
201 ggcccccctat tgcccccccac aactacggag atacactagg ggcgacccgc
251 aggcgcgcga cccccaggtg gggccccgag

SEQUENCE 10 (204. Seq)

1 ctttaggagg ttctctcgag taagcttttt ggatttcttt ggttcccaag
51 catcacatgg tacaggcagt cacacacaca cacatacaca cacacacaca
101 cacacacaca cactcctctc cccacaatac ataccgagag gggggagaga
151 cactctctct ccctctctat agggggagcc ccacagagct ggctctgttg
201 tctctctcca ccggacatac agtggagcac atctcacact tctgtctcta
251 tctctccctg cccctgtgac atccatctct cttcacacaa tctcacccag
301 gatcttagcg ctagagaccc cctgtccttc ttctcctggg gaaatttttt
351 gtggataaga gacacccgat atattggtgt gggggagaac atcttgtgag
401 gtctctgttg tgccatccca acaggaattt ttatctcccc cacaattaga
451 ggcccctcct caagagtgtg tgagggtt

SEQUENCE 11 (235. Seq)

1 gatcacagat gtatgtattt ttttacatag gatagaaaat ggacaatagg
51 aaataagaca gtacagctac taagaaagaa cccacattta cacacacaca
101 cacacacaca cacacacaca agtgtttaat ccgctgcaca gcattgtgga
151 catttttaca caagagagac acactctaca gtttgcgccc agctctag

SEQUENCE 12 (249. Seq.)

1 gatcattctt ctgtttccca ttctaatgga attctccaca cacacacaca
51 cacacacaca cacacactct tctttctcct gacatggaaa aatctccccc
101 acaccccggg acactgattt ctctccctct ccccaacact gtgagcaaga
151 ggagtttatt ttgtgtgtgt cactcttcca gggagagaga gatc

SEQUENCE 13 (258. Seq)

1 ctaggcatcg gttgggaggt ggtgagtaat tacttgtctg acattagtcc
51 tgtaacattg ggtgtgtgtg tgtgtgtgtg tgtgtattcc ccttgggaat
101 tggttttctc aaccacaagt tcttcttttt ttttttctc ccccctttc
151 ttctgaaaat aagtacttgg ggggtttccg ccccccccgg taaataaaat

SEQUENCE 14 (290. Seq)

1 ctagtggctc ccaagcaaca catagccaga caacacacac acacacacac
51 acacacacac acacacacac acacacactc ctctccccac aatacatccc
101 gagaggggggg agagacactc tctctccctc tctatagcgg gagccccaca
151 gagctggctc tgctgtctct ctacaccgga catacagtgg agcacatctc
201 acattcgtgt ctctatctct ccctgccccc ggtgacatac atctctcttc
251 acacatctca ccaggtctga gcgctagagt ctcctgtctt ctctctgcgc
301 aatatttgtg atagagacat ctgatatatt gtgtgtggga gacatcttgt
351 gagtctctgt gtgcatccca gaggattttt atctccccac actag

SEQUENCE 15 (309. Seq)

1 gatccatgaa aactttccga gttgtattgt ctaggtgaaa acacacacaa
51 acacacacac acacacacac acacaacagg gagatgagtc ttgcaagaga
101 ataggggaga gttatgtcac caagtctggt gaggtatata gcgtataggg
151 agccaacatg tcagacatct gatgtgctaa gattaacatt ttatttttatt
201 taatgtgtga gatctcatat agcggctctt cttatatatg acgtctcgca
251 atgtctcttt atgtgtgtta ttctctgagc ccctgggaga tatctgtcat
301 cagagagaag agacatacac atacaggggt tatatatttt ctccctgtgt
351 gtggagatgg agggtatttt ggacaagctc aacactcatt ggctcccaga
401 gagagaaaag gagcaactgt tgcacccggg gctctgtagc tgggatc

SEQUENCE 16 (341. Seq)

1 caattgggta catctacctg gtaccccacc cgggtggaaa atcgcatggg
51 cccgcggcgg ttctaggaag tactctcgag aagcttttgg gttctttggg
101 tcccaagcag cacatggaca ggcaatcaca cacacacaca cacacacaca
151 cacacacaca cacacacaca ctcctctccc cacaatacat cccgagaggg
201 gggagagtca ctctctctcc ctctctatag ggggcgcccc taagagctgg
251 ctctgttgtc tatctacacc gcacatacaa tggagcacaa ctcacactag

SEQUENCE 17 (398. Seq)

1 gatcaaagca tggaggtcat gccaggcact gaacaaaatg gtagagagtg
51 attctatgac tgactaagac ctcatgcaac aacaagtgaa gagtcacaac
101 tgcaaacaga agtacaactt agcaaatcct attttcagga aacactaaac
151 cgtaatactt gcacgatttt ttctttaata cagtaataat tcttttagaa
201 tttggatata tcttttaaga tacatatttg tctaaatacc aaggcaggat
251 atgagcataa aatagctaag gttagctatg gtgttatatt taagaagacc
301 acagagcaat aggagcatac ttttcttggg gtagaagggg cccttaaagg
351 tcacctag

CLAIMS:

1. A Z-chromosomal marker DNA selected from the group consisting of Sequence I (43. Seq), Sequence 2 (71. Seq), Sequence 3 (80. Seq), Sequence 4 (81. Seq), Sequence 5 (131. Seq), Sequence 6 (147. Seq), Sequence 7 (166. Seq), Sequence 8 (196. Seq), Sequence 9 (199. Seq), Sequence 10 (204. Seq), Sequence 11 (235. Seq), Sequence 12 (249. Seq), Sequence 13 (258. Seq), Sequence 14 (290. Seq), Sequence 15 (309. Seq), Sequence 16 (341. Seq), Sequence 17 (398. Seq), Sequence 18 (420. Seq), and Sequence 19 (435. Seq).

2. A Z-chromosomal DNA library that contains at least one DNA sequence according to Claim 1.

3. A method of using at least one Z-chromosomal DNA according to Claim 1 for genetic mapping.

4. The method of Claim 3, wherein the genetic mapping is effected to construct a Z-chromosome specific DNA map.

5. The method of Claim 3, wherein the Z-chromosome DNA map is that of an avian species selected from the group consisting of chicken, turkey, partridge, duck, guinea hen, and goose.

6. The method of Claim 4, which is used to identify gross chromosomal rearrangements.

7. The method of Claim 6, wherein said chromosomal rearrangement comprises a translocation, deletion or duplication.